

# THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Clear to-day, preceded by rain or snow; to-morrow fair and warmer. Highest temperature yesterday, 44; lowest, 35. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 7.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 221.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

## BILLY THRILLS 40,000,000 PAY FOR WORK HERE

Will Divide Fortune of \$75,000 Between Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

## RUM TRAFFIC DEFIED

Evangelist Wins Great New York Throngs at Start of Campaign.

## PATRIOTISM ROUSES ALL

Multitude Brought to Feet Cheering by Burning Plea for Loyalty to U. S.

Billy Sunday renounced a fortune of \$75,000 yesterday to back his belief that he will be on top when his three months fight with Demon Rum here in New York is over. Even if the demon doesn't accept the challenge, doesn't put up a dollar, Billy will give up that amount or more to prove his sincerity in campaigning against the liquor traffic.

Opening his evangelistic campaign yesterday afternoon and last night in the Tabernacle at Broadway and 148th street, where 10,000 persons gathered at the two meetings, Billy pledged himself to divide between the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. whatever free will offering he may receive on the last day of his campaign, which he has set as a challenge to the liquor traffic and to convince doubters that he is out to beat the devil, not to get rich. Members of the evangelistic campaign pretty much agree that Billy might have counted on adding \$75,000 at the least to his personal bank account.

The challenge and renunciation were warmly cheered by the vast congregation that had heard him preach old-fashioned religion with its personal devil and hell fire punishment for sin, heard him exhort stoutheaded and selfish church members, heard him sound a trumpet call of patriotism as he swung an American flag, beat time to "The Star Spangled Banner" and read an epitaph for Prussian militarism. It was the Billy Sunday crowd that anticipated the Billy Sunday they had been reading about for years, the Billy who kicked aside all niceties of speech or manner in his savage, primitive zeal to find a short cut to the truth as he saw it.

There were two big moments in his campaign opening day in New York—when he exploded his wrath against liquor makers and sellers, the other when he interpolated into his sermon a red hot patriotic speech which ended with Billy's most piercing yell:

"Go to bed and sleep, Woodrow, we're coming!"

It was in the afternoon that he assailed and challenged the liquor traffic with all the passion that was in him. He told the crowd that he had found the smell of whiskey in his mind. He went clear to the top of his reading stand, one foot thrust out, arms swinging, face twisting convulsively.

"You wretched devil, black hearted gang of thugs that ever disgraced the name of man, you've tried for years to vilify me, but you've failed. You've tried to bribe the newspapers and found them too honest for you. You've tried and cheated. You've tried to ruin my campaign here. But I defy you. I've cost you \$200,000,000 and I'm going to cost you more as much before I'm through. I ask no quarter from you, you dirty bunch, and I expect none. You say I'm out for money. Well, listen to this, you miserable dogs. I pledge myself to divide equally between the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. camps in the field with our soldiers whatever money is offered to me for the last ten days of my New York campaign. And I'll give an itemized account. I'll call you bluff, you dirty degenerates. You can't spit on three-inch field guns if they had let go in the Tabernacle just after Billy wiped his sweating face and skidded into a chair. The crowd of 10,000 who roared, if there had been any doubt as to the success of the initial meeting, Sunday's intensely dramatic challenge to the liquor traffic would have swept that doubt into Broadway. From that on he gripped his people. He had gained the confidence he sought when he first arose to face a New York crowd.

Outburst of Patriotism.

He was ending his evening sermon when his untimely thoughts began to whirl around the topic of patriotism and loyalty to the United States. Up he went at a bound to the top of his reading stand, one foot thrust out, arms swinging, face twisting convulsively.

"I have a poor church member," he said, "who has been a non-church member, just as many who break every military regulation and then goes into the trenches to face shot and shell. He is better than the miserable man who won't enlist and who tells others not to enlist. In these days a man must be a patriot or a traitor—one of the two."

There was crashing, roof tilting applause, but Billy never waited for quiet. His mood was driving him with whip and spur. He shouted his compliments to the Kaiser.

"I have never said privately or publicly," he went on, "that I hoped the German nation would be blotted out, but I say that the German people I have nothing but love and pity, and now that we have entered the great war we will find that there are no more loyal or braver Americans than those of German blood. But I hate Prussian militarism and I must be crushed."

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## STARS AND STRIPES NOW FACING ENEMY

Colors First Hoisted in American Aviation Squadron.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 8.—According to the figures the American flag is already flying in the sky of the enemy. The Lafayette squadron, composed of the American aviators with the French army, hoisted it yesterday, thus becoming the first American armed force on the ground from France.

A long history of the squadron is published, paying tribute to its accomplishments. Only a few months ago the scrupulous American neutrality caused the change of the name from American to Lafayette squadron.

The entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Entente Allies will be celebrated next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The function, which will be under the auspices of the committee of France-America, will be held in the Champ de Mars. General Gouraud will be present and M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, and William Graves, Minister of the American Embassy, will deliver addresses.

## LINER ST. LOUIS SAFELY HERE.

First Armed American Ship to Defy German Blockade.

The liner St. Louis, the first armed American passenger steamship to defy the German blockade, arrived in Quarantine shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The vessel, which is commanded by Capt. Herbert Bauer, docked at the foot of the West Twenty-second street, between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. Under ordinary shipping conditions the St. Louis would have arrived here about twenty-four hours earlier, as she sailed from England on March 31.

On March 17 the liner sailed from New York with thirty passengers, 3,000 sacks of mail and three tons of cargo. Her departure was carefully kept secret. She arrived at an English port safely on March 26. The St. Louis has six inch guns and has a gun crew, a naval lieutenant, two petty officers and eighteen gunners.

## PUT POISON IN MILK TO GET HER REVENGE

Bertha Krulsh, Servant, Suffering From Unrequited Love, Confesses.

In the hope of causing trouble for a milkman, her affection for whom was unrequited, a maid formerly employed by Mrs. Carl W. Kinkadey, principal of Public School 124, in Horatio street, who is the wife of Prof. Kinkadey of the department of languages of the College of the City of New York, has been putting a quantity of roach powder in milk delivered at the Kinkadey home.

Mrs. Kinkadey, who lives at 408 East Seventy-fifth street, signed a confession to this effect yesterday in the Morrisania police court, where she was arraigned on the charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Kinkadey, who for several weeks has been ill of a mysterious ailment that was finally decided to be due to poison. The maid was held in \$1,000 bail for trial at the Bronx court.

Two Big Moments.

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## REVOLT IN SPAIN NEAR, IS REPORT

Vatican Is Informed of Grave Unrest Among Alfonso's Subjects.

Army Full of German Sympathizers; Teuton Agents Overrun Nation.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, April 8.—Confidential reports reaching the Vatican say that the situation in Spain is so critical that sensational developments, not even excluding a political upheaval, are feared to be inevitable.

It is the prevailing conviction in Vatican circles that Spain's monarchy is in peril, because even if a revolution is averted or repressed the situation will not be permanently improved and complications are sure to follow.

It is well known that King Alfonso is a Germanophile, and that the army is pro-German and Spain is overrun with German agents whose propaganda, carried on regardless of expense, has secured the sympathy of the Conservatives and Reactionaries.

Spain's economic condition, while bad, did not warrant the recent labor troubles which rendered necessary the proclamation of martial law. They served her a pretext in the hope that the Government would resort to measures of repression which would lead to a revolutionary outbreak.

The Pope is in personal communication with King Alfonso and there is a conciliatory policy, but efforts toward a peaceful solution are likely to prove unavailing, as Catalonia is expected soon to proclaim itself a republic. Dozens of royalist troops are reaching home and sensational developments are expected in the near future.

## MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

General Strike Leaders Are Arrested for Sedition.

On March 29 despatches from Madrid and Paris told of measures taken by the Spanish Government to suppress what appeared to be a labor movement for a general strike throughout Spain. It was strongly intimated, however, that the trouble was political as much as economic, and from other sources have come hints that a revolution in Spain was possible.

Martial law was declared and a labor union headquarters called "the house of the people" was closed. An appeal to the people, the exact nature of which has not been announced, but which is hinted to have been a general strike call, was declared by the Government to be seditious and all the signers of the appeal were arrested.

Behind the scenes there has been undoubtedly a very strongly organized German propaganda campaign. The Spanish coast has been used by the Spanish Government as a submarine base. German wireless stations have been erected at various points and the country is filled with German spies.

## ANTI-WAR PREACHER IS BURNED IN EFFIGY

Dr. Joy Tells Portland Congregation America Is Wrong.

PORTLAND, Me., April 8.—The Rev. Charles B. Joy, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, the oldest and one of the richest in this city, was burned in effigy in front of his church by a party of unidentified men tonight after he had preached a sermon in which he was reported as expressing the opinion that "the war in which we serve is an unjust and unnecessary war."

In his sermon Dr. Joy said that neither by act nor word could he aid his country in what he believed was her wrongdoing.

Believe my country has failed in the moment of her great opportunity," he declared. "We have taken up the discredited weapons of warfare to defend ourselves against an attack which has never been directed against us. From this pulpit prayers shall ascend for Germans and Americans alike. There will be no prayer that victory may be won by the intervention of America."

In closing the preacher said his resignation was at the disposal of the church.

## CHILE EXPECTS WAR.

Uruguay and Peru Also Anticipate Action Against Germany.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 8.—Chile is disturbed by the course of events in Brazil. The entrance of Cuba into the war and the attitude of Panama have made a deep impression, and in political quarters the belief is expressed that eventually the intervention of America in the war against Germany.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 8.—El siglo says the entrance of the United States into the war has been a blow to Germany and that it points the way for neutrals which are hesitating. The sinking of the Brazilian steamship Parana and similar incidents, says, may result in the intervention of America.

LIMA, Peru, April 8.—The Peruvian press is of the opinion that the entrance of the United States and Cuba into the war will be a blow to Germany. The Brazilian steamship Parana, make it imperative for the nations of South America to formulate a common policy. This programme, the newspapers say, must be directed against Germany.

JAPAN STOPS PACIFIC WIRELESS.

TOKYO, April 8.—Owing to the war and the suspension of the Hawaii station it is officially announced that Japan will discontinue the handling of public wireless messages to and from the United States.

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# U. S. TO RAISE \$6,750,000 FOR YEAR'S WAR; BRAZZILIAN CABINET DECLARES FOR ACTION; GEN. WOOD NOT TO GET A MINOR COMMAND

Rio Janeiro Ministers Vote Administration, It Is Reported, Decides Against His Transfer.

PRESIDENT RETURNS MAY GET HIGHER POST

Newspapers of Country Demand Action Against Germany.

GUATEMALA TO BACK U. S.

Nicaragua Also Expected to Join, but Argentina Remains Calm.

RIO JANEIRO, April 8.—Dr. Wenceslau Bras, President of the Republic, and Dr. Lauro Muller, the Foreign Minister, have hastily returned from Para to Rio Janeiro. A council of Ministers was held to-day at which the situation with respect to the war was reviewed and discussed. At the conclusion of the meeting the following official note was given out:

"At the meeting of the Cabinet the President, after having explained the situation created by the torpedoing of the steamship Parana and presented the facts relative to this act which have come to the knowledge of the Government, declared himself determined to act with the spirit demanded by national dignity. He added that he awaited the result of the official inquiry and the establishment of the facts and the circumstances under which the steamer was sunk."

The Government has instructed the Brazilian Minister to France to proceed urgently with this inquiry, which will be carried on by our consulate at Cherbourg.

Despatches received from all parts of Brazil describe the agitation caused by the torpedoing of the Parana. Everywhere there is a demand for immediate and energetic action on the part of Brazil.

Activity prevails in Rio Janeiro and special arrangements have been made for the German ships in the port. The students have called a meeting for tomorrow to decide what attitude should be adopted in the way of reprisal in the face of the contemptuous attitude of the United States. A large number of students, carrying the flags of Brazil and the Allies, took part in a demonstration to-day against Germany. They visited the newspapers, which had published the news of the sinking of the Parana, and they sang the Brazilian and Allied anthems.

Others Ready to Act.

Two, Perhaps Five, Latin Nations Will Support United States.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Early entrance of several of the South and Central American nations into the war against Germany is regarded here as practically certain. Brazil, aroused by the sinking of the Parana, is expected to become a belligerent this week, and it is assumed that her lead will be followed promptly by other countries. Reports of divided opinion in Argentina have given officials here little encouragement to look for aggressive action by that country.

Active support of the United States by at least five Central American republics and possibly by four would be no surprise. Official and unofficial reports that Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, has been urged to break with Germany have been received. So long as Mexico's course is undefined, unusual interest is attached to the movements of Guatemala, especially that of Guatemala, controlling the southern frontier of Mexico.

In the event of the development of an friendly attitude in Mexico it is realized that Guatemala's role would be far from unimportant. In Guatemala Cabrera has built up what is regarded generally as the most powerful political position in Latin America, and with it he would be in a position to lend valuable assistance to the United States. Antipathy between the Guatemalans and Mexicans there has existed for years.

Nicaragua Also Ready.

It is known that earnest efforts have been made by counselors of Cabrera to induce him to enter the war against Germany. If he does place his country in the list it is expected that Nicaragua will quickly follow and that the long-standing difficulties between the two neighboring nations will be forgotten.

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## GOMPERS PLEDGES LABOR'S SUPPORT TO NATION IN WAR

National Council of Defence Appeals to Employer and Employed to Let Wage Standards Remain Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A plea to the employers of the country and their workers not to seek to change existing standards of employment while war conditions prevail was issued to-day by the Council of National Defence.

The action was taken in accordance with the recommendation of the committee of labor, of which Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is chairman. In submitting the report of the committee which was approved by the Council, Mr. Gompers virtually pledged the support of organized labor throughout the country to the Government in the war with Germany. The action was recommended by Mr. Gompers and his committee.

"The defence and safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens. To avoid confusion and to facilitate the preparation for national defence and give a stable basis upon which the representatives of the Government may operate during the war we recommend:

"1. That the Council of National Defence should issue a statement to employers and employees in our industrial plants and transportation systems advising that neither employers nor employees shall endeavor to take advantage of the war conditions to change existing standards of employment while war conditions prevail."

The recommendations were unanimously approved and adopted by the council and advisory commission.

## BRITISH VESSEL WARNS OF RAIDER

Suspicious Ship Off Nantucket Lightship Reported to Boston.

BOSTON, April 8.—A suspicious vessel off Nantucket lightship was reported to the Boston Navy Yard by a British ship to-day. The radio message, as announced by Lieut. Edward J. Baker, district communication superintendent of the New England radio district, said:

"A large suspicious vessel, on object forty-five miles south, six degrees west, from Nantucket light vessel at 3:15 A. M. to-day."

Later, the position of the mysterious vessel was given as latitude 40:15 north, longitude 69:25 west, almost due south from the lightship.

This report of a mysterious craft in the steamship lane to Europe was the second to be announced officially within twenty-four hours. Yesterday the lightship sent word of a "commerce raider" of 10,000 tons burden passing west. Whether the craft sighted to-day was the same one, naval officials declined to state. A commercial vessel, which was lifted momentarily to allow shipping to receive warning of danger, was at once changed to a lightship.

Conditions, however, were much more favorable for observation than they were yesterday when the fog had loomed out of the fog for a month and then vanished in the thick mist.

Nantucket shoals are only eighty-five miles east of the naval base at Newport, and commercial vessels, which are carried on by the boatmen with the boatmen, are the only vessels that are carried on by the boatmen with the boatmen.

Whether because all the chances were against an enemy ship playing hide-and-seek at the war game to-day or whether there was a foundation of truth, there were reports from widely separated sources that a raider had been sighted off Nantucket. One rumor had it that the raider had been seen by a destroyer. Another had it that she had been seen by a submarine. To queries on all such stories naval men had but one answer: "We can say nothing about it."

Naval officials to-night were interested in comparing the position given as that of the "mysterious vessel or object" with reports made first on Friday and again to-night of the sighting of a raider in the same waters. The steam trawler Wave had reported that on Tuesday she passed a derelict schooner in latitude 42:25 north, longitude 71:15 west. To-night the Navy Department announced receipt of another report of a vessel having passed a dangerous wreck of a schooner, very low in the water, in latitude 42:25 north, longitude 71:15 west.

It was pointed out that the position given as that of the "mysterious vessel or object" was 40:15 north, longitude 69:25 west, almost due south from the lightship. Maritime men here expressed the belief that the derelict was the schooner N. E. Ayer of Machiasport, Me., which was recently abandoned by her crew off the coast.

## PARIS VIEW OF MISS RANKIN.

"France Understands, Excuses and Consoles" Says the Temps.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 8.—Despite the gravity and importance of the week's news, the incident of Miss Jeanette Rankin's vote on the war resolution has aroused much comment. Some see in it the failure of women representatives, others are naively surprised that a woman was able to win an election contest should show such sensitiveness.

The Temps editorially honors Miss Rankin for the loftiness of her sentiments and says: "Politics for her is neither a sport nor a business, but a religion. Mademoiselle, France, which you know, is so fiercely resolute to fight, far from blaming, understands, excuses, smiles and consoles you."

Storm Overlooks Naval Aviators.

TRACALOSA, Ala., April 8.—Lieut. W. C. Col and Ensign R. G. Pennoyer, students at the naval aviation training station at Pensacola, who left there in a dirigible balloon yesterday, were forced to descend in a severe rain, but a storm last night near Northport, Ala., across the Warrior River from Tracalosa. The balloon attained an altitude of 4,000 feet.

Immediate Tax Increase of \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 Is Decided.

BURDEN TO BE DOUBLED

Plan Includes Lowering Inheritance Tax Limit From \$50,000 to \$10,000.

LUXURIES TO PAY MORE

Intoxicants, Tobaccos, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Cocoa in the List.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Plans for increased taxation to supplement the bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 determined upon yesterday are being shaped by individual members of the House Ways and Means Committee following the conferences with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. According to present plans, the total demands upon the financial resources of the country for the first year of the war would be about \$7,500,000,000.

An immediate increase of revenues from taxation amounting to between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 annually will be sought to supplement the \$2,000,000,000 which this Government will retain for its own war purposes from the \$5,000,000,000 issue immediately contemplated, the balance of \$3,000,000,000 being lent to the Allies. This was the statement of one of the most influential of the conferees who will play a leading part in the framing of the new revenue provisions.

Want Every One to Share.

This represents an almost even division of responsibility for the burden to be borne between bonds and direct taxation. With each new credit requirement a division between these two methods of raising money is made, the proportionate part raised by bonds will increase steadily. By this means it is hoped to do much in the way of preventing inflation, and at the same time make the people actively and safely engaged in civilian pursuits during the war as large a proportion of the cost as possible. With the exception of the amount necessary for interest on bonds all of the extra revenue so raised will be applied to the war as far as the needs, and the United States will be in a position to meet the demands of the war.

In providing for the leasing of bonds an attempt will be made to arrange to advance for their retirement serially through a sinking fund or interest on bonds covered into it annually by permanent appropriations. These appropriations will not be operative nor will any attempt be made